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EDITORIALS BY JUDGE C. C. GOODWIN

That Walsh Commission Report

THE wires inform us that after two years investigation, Mr. Frank Walsh and four associates on the United States commission on Industrial Relations find that the cause of labor unrest in the United States is due to low wages and because labor does not receive a fair division of the profits of its toil.

Did Mr. Walsh and his associates begin the investigation with open minds, or could they not just as well made their report the day the investigation began?

We ask this for two reasons. One is because there is one order of mind which, when investigating a problem, begins with an impression of what should be, and, unconsciously perhaps, exhaust their efforts not in reaching the truth, but to find something to justify their original kink.

This trait is not infrequently found among the judges of our courts.

The other is because for ten years past there has been an incendiary organization in active work in this country which calls itself a labor organization and its chief labor has been to live without work and the aim of which seems to be to Mexicanize the country and introduce a reign of plunder and lawlessness. Haywood, formerly of Denver, seems to be the most complete public type of this class.

They have nothing in common with the honest labor unions of the country. They do not desire to exalt labor, their object is to prey upon the gathered wealth of the nation.

Now to judge aright what Mr. Walsh concludes to be facts, we must first know the status of Mr. Walsh. Has he in the past been an honest working man? Has he ever been an employer of laboring men? Has he been noted for a desire to earn an honest living, or has he been famous for any desire he has manifested to divide his earnings with his less fortunate fellow working men? What is his personal record? Has he wanted to exact the last penny of what he thought was coming to him? How has he lived during the past ten years? Has it been on his own capital and labor, or by telling men who work that they are being abused and robbed?

His picture looks vastly more like a grafter than a philanthropist, but then a man's picture is not a sure index of the real man.

A blood horse may kick down his stable, but when mounted will carry his rider to the lion's mouth.

A mustang picked up hungry will be good in the stable, but if the benefactor who has filled all his wants tries to ride him, he will break his benefactor's neck if he can. To which class does Mr. Walsh belong?

The man who wants work, as a rule, must look to the farms, or the manufacturers or the

mines, or to those who want to build new structures or to those who receive and distribute the products of the country which includes the railroads.

From these sources labor has thus far been able to obtain twice as much for its work in this country as it could in any other land on earth.

The two chief factors that carry this on are first, money—which is labor immortalized—and the difference in the brains of men.

Is it the idea of Mr. Walsh to declare that the accumulated results of labor in money, is common property and that no living man is entitled to any more of it than his fellow men, and that superior brain and the faculty to found enterprises and give men less endowed employment, goes for nothing? We fear that this last is his idea from what was wired of him ten days ago when he was made to declare the Rockefellers murderers and that the great Rockefeller foundation—which in truth is devoted to the eradication of diseases when they appear and to provide against their appearance—should be confiscated. The sin of the Rockefellers in Colorado was that they desired to manage their own business.

Has Mr. Walsh been forming an opinion on all this during two years or is not his opinion today precisely what it was two years ago?

Mr. Root's Would-Be Code

SENATOR ROOT is weary of political bosses in New York and wants such changes made in the organic law of the state as will enable the people to rule.

That reads very fair and frank on its face, but will it bear analyzing? We fear not until every man becomes alert and well informed.

Take the case of Samuel J. Tilden, for example. He received his first ideas of politics from Martin Van Buren. For a long time he was at the head of the Tammany organization in New York City. He was rich, ambitious and more subtle than the serpent that figured in the world's early history. Through his agents he obtained the names and status of every Democrat in the state. He winked at all Boss Tweed's stealings, until the New York Times exposed them and caused Tweed's arrest. Then Tilden came forward and prosecuted Tweed to conviction, which set every newspaper in the country to lauding Tilden. Then he wrote confidential letters to such Democrats in different parts of the state as he knew by personal contact he could rely upon, with the result that when the convention met no other man had the slightest chance to be nominated for governor except Tilden.

As governor, he caused just debts against the state to lapse and then proved by the amounts paid out under his administration and under that of his predecessor how much he had saved the state.

Then he again wrote to his friends with the result that the full New York delegation that went to the Democratic national convention to nominate a candidate for president was unanimous and aggressive to nominate Tilden and he was nominated.

Now, how could Senator Root change the laws, to defeat the ability, the tenacity and the money that Mr. Tilden commanded.

Mr. Conkling had none of Mr. Tilden's methods. He depended solely on a square deal and on showing when the occasion came that he was higher, greater and more needed than any other man in his party.

But he had a haughty, proud bearing that offended, not the people, but such would-be leaders as George Wm. Curtis, Whitelaw Reed and that contingent of Republicans that followed Mr. Greely out of the party in 1872 and when an administration was elected that worked with the malcontents, they downed Mr. Conkling.

Mr. Platt was naturally square, but he had many of Mr. Tilden's methods, moreover, he was as magnetic as a winsome woman, and drew and held men to him.

And finally politics have to be managed as armies are. Without captains the people are a mob without direction.

When we say all men should have an equal chance to vote for the men and measures they approve of, we presuppose that all men form their judgment from study and observation, which is an entire fallacy. That is mere verbiage which demagogues love to cajole the crowd with, but it is pure demagoguism.

When every man becomes honest and educated and every editor becomes honest and wise, then the right will happen without any laws, until that time comes no laws can stop the demagogue politician and the venal press from forming the opinions of enough men to make a balance of power.

How to Obtain Preparedness

THE governors in session in Boston discussed the question of the best means to make and keep our republic safe against attack from the outside. Governor Dunne of Illinois was on the right track when he suggested that colleges supported by national or state aid should include in their curriculum a four years' training of male students in the uses of war.

But why do not the states themselves take this matter up and train their own young men—all males of fifteen years or older to be trained as part of their education. It would cost but little, comparatively, to add this to the school duties; it would be the best part of a boy's education, even if he never saw a "squadron set in the field." It would make him more manly, more self-respectful, more capable in every way; be the best means of fitting him for all the duties of peace; quicken his patriotism and exalt his ideas of the duties of citizenship and minister to his honest pride by giving him the thought that everywhere, in every state of the great republic, all his fellow citizens are at all times prepared for any trial that may come upon them. This in all the schools and then a three weeks' encampment in the field for the autumn maneuvers, where all the students of each year's classes could meet and under regular army officers gain